

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 25th July, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* of the 17th July says that it is well known to the reader that after the discomfiture of Turkey in the late war, Russia imposed very severe conditions by the San Stefano treaty upon Turkey. The European powers did not deem it advisable to allow Russia to enforce the San Stefano treaty, and resolved to hold a Congress at Berlin to mitigate the severity of the terms. It was generally believed that the Congress would humiliate the pride of Russia. The vigorous military preparations of our English Government also indicated that a war with Russia was inevitable. But all this ended in smoke. All preparations have been stopped. No war has broken out, as was anticipated. The Congress has quite disappointed the public. Its decisions have inflicted an irretrievable loss upon Turkey. Some of the Turkish provinces have been made independent, and the rest have been partitioned by Russia, Germany, and Austria among themselves.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

Cyprus has been ceded to England. She was so gratified with her share of the spoil that she permitted the European powers to divide the Turkish empire among themselves as they pleased. It is clear from this that the Turkish empire is on the verge of ruin and destruction. The Porte has not only lost a portion of its territories, but the Congress has also decided that the Porte cannot make over any portion of land to Russia in payment of the war indemnity, but must pay the indemnity in cash. But how is it possible for the Porte, whom the expenses of the late war have already made a bankrupt, to pay the vast sum of one hundred and fifty crores of rupees to Russia? In the present exhausted state of its treasury, the Porte must resort to additional taxation to pay the indemnity. But the people are already overburdened with taxes, and cannot afford to pay a new tax. The imposition of any new taxes will simply ruin the people.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 20th July, after referring to the decisions of the Congress regarding the cession of a portion of Turkish territories to Austria, &c., states that many newspapers say that the Congress met only to partition the Turkish empire. It is also obvious that Lord Beaconsfield has only executed the Eastern policy of Mr. Gladstone. All things considered, it is a matter of great satisfaction that war has been averted, and the Eastern difficulty settled. England has engaged to protect the Turkish territories from foreign encroachments for the future. Our only prayer is that our Government may be always able to discharge this responsibility which it has undertaken upon itself, and thus may acquire fame.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 23rd July says that the Eastern question was for scores of years past a source of painful anxiety to the statesmen of Europe. The growing weakness of the Porte

stimulated the greediness of Russia to seize on the Turkish dominions. And thus all the European powers were in constant apprehension of a Russian invasion of Turkey and of war. The meeting of the Berlin Congress inspired all European powers with the hope that a permanent check would be put upon the aggression of Russia, and thus the peace of Europe would be permanently secured. But how far have the decisions of the Congress succeeded in attaining this end? At first sight, it seems that the peace of Europe has been secured. But it should be remembered that as long as Russia has any means of gratifying her love of aggrandisement the peace of Europe is not secured. The decisions of the Berlin Congress will only serve to stem the tide of Russian encroachments upon Turkish territories for a time. Russia will never give up the idea of extending her encroachments in the East of Europe until a line is fixed to her encroachments, and she is expressly told by the European powers "so far thou shall go and no further." Now she will be secretly engaged in making military preparations, and will anxiously wait for an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Turkey. Moreover, as long as the Porte apprehends danger from Russia, it cannot devote its attention to the reformation of administration. All its attention and energy will be directed to the improvement of the efficiency of its army and the collection of military stores. If the Congress had fixed a permanent boundary to the extension of Russian encroachments, the Porte would be freed from all anxiety of Russian aggression, and would devote its undivided attention to the internal reforms of the country. But no such thought struck the Congress. If any power had the well-being of Turkey at heart, it would think of all these matters. But the European powers were bent on promoting their own interests through selfishness, and each tried to obtain as large a share of the spoil as possible. We are in a position to assert that the reign of physical force has now been established in Europe.

Henceforth every State in Europe will depend on its military strength for its security. The strong will not hesitate to attack the weak. The treaty obligations will cease to have any force. The sword will decide every question. No one can deny that Russia has gained all the objects which she had in view. An idea of the value of the decisions of the Congress may be formed from the condition which relates to the Russian occupation of Bulgaria for nine months. It is provided that Russia will keep an army of 50,000 troops in Bulgaria, and occupy the province for nine months. The writer then proceeds to argue that the Russians will not retire from Bulgaria after nine months, but will try every possible expedient to make the occupation a permanent one. Just before the expiration of the fixed period they will instigate insurrection and rebellion in the province, and tell the European powers that the continuance of Russian occupation is indispensably necessary for some time more, and thus they will go on deferring the evacuation of the province under one pretext or another. In short, nothing but force of arms can oblige Russia to withdraw her troops from Bulgaria. And she is fully convinced that no European power will like to go to war against her for this purpose. When she violated the treaty of 1856, no European power took her to task. She was encouraged to violate the treaty by the belief that no European power would repeatedly come to the assistance of the Turks.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Shola-i-Túr* of the 23rd July says that the apprehension of an outbreak of war between England and Russia was a source of great anxiety to the natives, and had the effect of relaxing commerce and trade in India. But we are glad to state that the Berlin Congress which began on the 13th June came to a successful close on the 13th July. Peace has been concluded between our Government and Russia. The chief contending parties at the Congress were Russia and Turkey. But the

decisions of the Congress have not been so favourable to either of them as they expected, on the contrary both of them have suffered loss. The loss of Russia has been really greater than that of Turkey. Russia has had to surrender all those Turkish provinces which she had occupied. And for the future if she will think of making any aggression in Asia minor, she will have to encounter both the Turkish and English forces. The writer then, after referring to the decisions of the Congress, proceeds to remark how fortunate our Government is, that while Russia has been obliged to surrender the Turkish provinces which she conquered at so great an expense of money and blood, our Government has acquired the island of Cyprus without any bloodshed. An offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between Turkey and England, and in order that England may be better able to protect the Asiatic provinces of Turkey from Russian encroachments, the Porte has ceded the island of Cyprus to England, where British troops may be kept. After deducting the cost of administration from the revenues, England will make over the surplus revenue to the Sultan. In the end, the writer observes that the Berlin treaty will at least continue in force for thirty or thirty-five years, and peace will be preserved in Europe until Russia recovers from the effects of the late war.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 23rd July says that the native The Anglo-Indians in press frequently agitates the question of the admission of some Indian members to Parliament. But it will be long before this wish of the natives is realised. However, there is another way in which India can derive great benefit from Parliament. The Anglo-Indians through their long residence in India become thoroughly acquainted with the desires and wants of the people. If on their retirement from the service and return home, any of them were elected members of Parliament and agitated Indian matters in Parliament, the same advantages would ac-

Circulation,
820 copies.

crue to India from this means as from the admission of Indian representatives in Parliament. Two celebrated Anglo-Indians, namely, Sir George Campbell and Mr. Ottway (*sic*), are at present members of Parliament. If the number of Anglo-Indians in Parliament were gradually increased, and if they took interest in Indian affairs, there would be no great need of separate members for India in Parliament.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 17th July says that a correspondent of the *Indu Prakāsh*, an Anglo-Marathi paper of Bombay, has asked why the Government has exempted the dancing-girls and prostitutes from the payment of license tax. Perhaps the Government has been dissuaded from levying a license tax upon dancing-girls by the belief that to do so would look like encouraging their vile trade, and that it does not suit a civilised Government like the English to collect revenues from such evil sources. Had the Government been influenced by such scruples of conscience in this matter, it would have been in other matters also. But this is not the case. When the Government levies excise duties on spirituous liquors, opium and other intoxicating drugs, nothing can be said against the imposition of the license tax upon dancing-girls. To our thinking the imposition of the license tax upon dancing-girls will not only be a good source of income to the Government, but will check the growth of an evil which is doing greater havoc among the native community than the use of intoxicating drugs.

Circulation,
146 copies.

The *Suheli Hind* of the 23rd July, in an article headed "A piece of good news to the natives," refers to the appointment of Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., as a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

"A piece of good news to the natives," refers to the appointment of Maulvi Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., as a Member of the Legislative Council

of India, and remarks that it is a matter of great satisfaction to the natives that an able, patriotic, experienced, and respectable man like him has been admitted to the Legislative Council. We hope that great good will accrue to the natives from his admission to the Legislative Council.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 21st July says that the

Circulation,
215 copies.

The Secretary of State's
despatch of 31st May re-
garding the Vernacular
Press Act.

Secretary of State, in reply to the
despatches of the Government of In-
dia, regarding the enactment of Act
IX of 1878, remarks :—“ No criticism

of Government or its measures should be discouraged if there is reason to think that it has been dictated by an honest desire for improvement. All the most experienced Indian administrators have felt that the great difficulty of Indian administration is the difficulty of ascertaining facts of social condition and political sentiment ; and the vernacular press has always been considered one valuable means of getting at these facts, as is shown by the careful attention given by your Excellency's Government, by that of your predecessors, and by this office to the translated extracts from native newspapers which are regularly supplied to you. Open or covert exhortations to disaffection cannot be allowed to be addressed to an excitable population ; but mere censure of the officers or of the measures of Government, even if captious, ought not to be repelled.” O ! God, how good and noble these sentiments are. Further on the Secretary of State observes :—“ But neither European nor native officials should be encouraged to exhibit too great sensitiveness, even under unreasonable blame.” A practical effect should necessarily be given to this excellent advice to the officials. It deserves to be written in golden letters. What a good hope has the Secretary of State expressed in the eleventh paragraph of his despatch. The Secretary of State says : “ I hope that the result of the measure thus limited and guarded will lead the

writers in the vernacular journals to examine and expose genuine grievances instead of indulging in the easier task of general denunciation, and that the improvement which has been noticed in the European and Anglo-Native press may gradually extend to the vernacular newspapers, so that special legislation for any class of publications may be found in no long time to be unnecessary." May Heaven do so. But who has the ambition and ability to enquire into and expose special complaints and grievances? Moreover, no vernacular newspaper will now have the courage to agitate popular grievances or indulge in criticism of Government officers or measures.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i Hind* of the 20th July says:—In no case

The illegality of the judicial court at Rhopar, Umballa, in entertaining a case against a newspaper press without obtaining the previous sanction of the local Government.

can we possibly plead our ignorance of Act IX of 1878 in our defence, nor can we stubbornly ignore its provisions. However, it cannot be considered as a penal offence on our part

to criticise the illegal proceedings of any judicial court in the Panjab in a case which occurred before the enactment of Act IX of 1878. We beg to draw the attention of the Chief Court to an illegal proceeding on the part of the subordinate courts of the Panjab, which is as follows:—According to circular No. 33 $\frac{7}{3}$, dated 9th October, 1872, of the Panjab Government, no court is competent to take any action against a newspaper press without obtaining the sanction of the local Government. But the judicial court at Rhopar (Umballa) has wilfully ignored this circular in a case, and the commissioner of Umballa has also not yet done anything in the matter, although it was brought to his notice. When the subordinate courts of the Panjab do not observe the express orders of the local Government, how can it be believed that they carry out the instructions of the superior courts? If the Panjab Chief Court will send for the

misl in question, we are ready to prove our complaint to be true.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 21st July publishes a trans-

Circulation,
250 copies.

The district officers in Berar have pecuniary dealings with the rich natives of their districts.

lation of the following article which appeared in the *Times*:—There is a ruling of the Government of India to the effect that no European officer serving in the civil department should borrow money from a native living in the same district, but this ruling seems to be treated as a dead letter in Berar. If no speedy measure is adopted to check this practice, the confidence of the people in the justice of the Government will be shaken. In other words, justice will be marred by partiality, &c. Some man has brought this matter to the notice of the commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Disiricts.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 22nd July publishes an ab-

Correspondence relating to the enactment of Act IX of 1878.

stract of the opinions of the resident of Hyderabad, the commissioner, and the judicial commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on the advisibility of enacting a special law for the control of the vernacular press, which were confidentially communicated to the Government of India.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 15th

Circulation,
275 copies.

The prevalence of the practice of selling and buying girls among the Hindus under the disguise of marriage.

July, received on the 19th idem, after referring to the strict prohibition of slave-trade under British rule, complains that the selling and buying of children is still prevalent in India in a disguised manner. There is a class of Hindus who incur very heavy expenses in celebrating the marriage of their daughters, and are thus hopelessly involved in debt. But, on the contrary, in some places the Hindus marry or rather sell

their daughters at a very early age to the highest bidders. When a girl is three or four years of age her parents marry her to the man who offers them the highest price. The parents of the bridegroom support her from the time of the marriage, and when she comes of age, she does not know her own parents. Hundreds of girls are in this way bought and sold among the Brahmans and Chhatris in the Allahabad district. Sometimes they kidnap the girls of the lower castes, as *pasis*, *chamars*, &c., and sell them as their own daughters. Only one or two cases out of a thousand cases of this kind reach the ears of the police. We beseech the Government to put a stop to this evil practice.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán*, Amritsar, of the 20th July, in its local news columns, complains that the traders of Amritsar are much dissatisfied with the present tahsildar of chungi.

The *Pramod Sindhu*, Amraoti, of the 22nd July, urges the need of the establishment of a cholera hospital at Amraoti, Berar. There is already a cholera hospital at Akola. If the Government is not at present prepared to incur the cost which the construction of a suitable building for the hospital will involve, a cheap shed may be erected for the present to accommodate patients attacked by cholera.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shubha Chintak* of the 22nd July, writing from Azamgarh, complains of the dirty and uncleanly state of streets and lanes in Azamgarh.

Circulation,
575 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab*, Lahore, of the 22nd July, urges that the municipal committee of Lahore should assign a separate place, either inside or outside the city, to the Gujars for residence. At present it is very inconvenient for any man

to pass those lanes in which the Gujars live. In the first place the lanes are narrow. In the second place the Gujars tie their cattle along one side of the lane. Thus it is almost impossible to walk along these lanes in dark rainy nights when the lanes are covered with mud. The writer also complains that these Gujars give the calves a very small quantity of milk to drink, and that therefore they often die of hunger.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 20th July says that the declining state of the Muhammadan community has now begun to attract the serious attention of Musalmans. Attempts are now made at every place to improve their condition. An Association has been lately established at Calcutta with the object of promoting the interests of Musalmans, and furthering their progress among the Musalman community. Indeed, the aims of the Association are very noble. May Heaven grant success to the Association. In the list of the members we see the names of men of great sagacity, high rank, and position, which inspires us with the hope of success. Nawab Amir Khan Bahadur is the president of the Association. The Hon'ble Maulvi Sayyid Amir Hasan Khan Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sayyid Amir Ali, M. A., Prince Farukh Shah, and Prince Amir-uddin, and other respectable gentlemen are among the members.

Circulation,
254 copies.

The same paper of the 23rd July says that the results of the pleadership examination, published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette* of the 20th July, 1878, furnish a good means of judging of the state of literary and moral education among the Musalmans. It appears from the *Gazette* that forty-five candidates passed the upper subordinate grade pleadership examination, of whom eight were Musalmans, two hundred and ten candidates passed the lower subordinate grade pleadership examination, of whom seventy-six were Musalmans, and one hundred and

The literary and moral progress among the Musalmans.

red and forty-nine candidates passed the mukhtars' examination, of whom seventy-five were Musalmans. These results are indicative of the fact that education is not on the decline among the Musalmans as far as Urdu is concerned. But it is to be regretted that in point of moral culture they are getting worse instead of making any progress. Of the twenty-three candidates who attempted to use unfair means to pass the examination, no less than twenty-one were Musalmans. The writer then proceeds to urge upon the Musalmans the need of sending their children to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh, where they will receive both a good literary and moral education.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rafah Am, Sialkot*, of the 20th July, praises Mr. H. Perkins, the commissioner of Amritsar, and Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, the deputy commissioner of Sialkot, for their ability and justice, and draws their attention to the fact that the appointments of the two superintendents of zanana schools in Sialkot are superfluous. The two superintendents are paid from the district funds, each of them get Rs. 50 a month. There is a district inspector of schools in Sialkot. He can also visit the zanana schools, and thus there is no need of having any superintendents of zanana schools. At all events, the services of one of the two superintendents may be safely dispensed with.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz*, Moradabad, of the 19th July, praises Mr. Lane, the sessions judge of Moradabad, for his excellent administration of justice.

Circulation,
146 copies.

A correspondent of the *Suheli Hind* of the 23rd July, writing from Palampur, says that a peasant lives near the soldiers' barracks at Bhagsu, Palampur. One day five British soldiers entered his house at night, and tried to catch

An assault committed by five soldiers on a native woman at Bhagsu, Palampur.

his wife with the intention of outraging her. Her husband interfered. On this they beat him very severely. The case is pending decision at the court. But the peasant says that he is not favorably listened to by the court, and that the offenders being Europeans will be released.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* of the 23rd July,

Circulation,
400 copies.

The opening of a relief work at Benares. writing from Benares, says that a poor-house has been established at Benares where the blind, the lame, and the sick are gratuitously fed. The magistrate of the district has the food distributed among them every day in his own presence. A relief-work has been also started at Banian (Benares) in the shape of the digging of a tank. What other Government is so generous as the English Government. When a famine breaks out in any other country, one man eats another, and the king does nothing to relieve the distress of the sufferers.

The *Mihri Darakhshan*, a sectarian paper published at

Circulation,
200 copies.

The arguments in support of the theory that Europeans and the Hindus are descendents of the same parents.

Delhi by one Maulvi Nusrat Ali of 21st July, says that Mr. Wilson, who is a great linguist, and some other European savants, have proved that Englishmen or Europeans and the Hindus are the descendents of the same parents. They say that the forefathers of Englishmen and the Hindus left Tartary two thousand years ago. One party immigrated to Europe and the other to India. The writer then, after quoting a number of English words, as, for instance, father, brother, cow, &c., and their Sanskrit equivalents to exhibit the similarity between English and Sanskrit, from the journal of the Dehli Society for February, 1870, proceeds to give his own arguments in support of the theory about the identity of race between the Europeans and the Hindus. Some Hindus say that when all the demons at Lanka were killed by Ram Chandra, their widows went to Sita and asked her how they were

to live now that they had lost their husbands. She answered that they should live with the troops of Ram Chandra, and that their descendants would rule in Ajodhya. The Englishmen are their descendants. The Hindus believe in three hundred and thirty million gods, and the English have reduced the number to three, and thus believe in the doctrine of the Trinity. The writer then points out a similarity between certain manners and customs of the Hindus and Englishmen or Europeans, some of which are noticed below. (1) Both Sanskrit and English are written from left to right. There is also a similarity between the two languages, as, for instance, *a* or *in* is privative in both languages. (2) There is a tribe of people called the Dutch in Europe, and Daksha was the name of a son of Brahma. The name of the Queen of Henry VIII of England was Catherine. In fact the name of many English women is Catherine, and in India a woman of the Khatri caste is called a *Khatrain*. There is a Saxon tribe in Europe, and a section of the Kayasths is called *Saksene* Kayasths. (3) The days of the week are called after the gods among the English as among the Hindus. (4) Both English and Hindu women use *lahanga* or petticoat. The *janeu* or the sacred thread worn by the Hindus is the origin of the pantaloon braces or suspenders used by Englishmen. The custom of circumcision is neither prevalent among the Hindus nor the English. Both the Hindus and the English have a bath every day. Both the Hindus and the English eat pork and drink spirituous liquors. It is stated in the *Niti Prakash* journal, dated 24th February, 1874, published by Munshi Kanhya Lal at Ludhiana, that the Hindus are not forbidden by their religion to eat pork and drink wine. The third incarnation of Vishnu was *Báráh* (a boar or hog), and this is the reason why the pig is held in so much reverence by the Christians. They eat the flesh and blood of pigs. They make tooth brushes, and brushes for cleansing their woollen clothes, of the bones and hair of pigs.

Bacon is a common name among Englishmen. The offering of prayers among the Hindus and Christians is attended with music and singing. The Christian Churches and Hindu temples resemble each other in shape. (4) The Hindus believe that Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh are the three manifestations of the form of the deity just as the Christians believe in the doctrine of the Trinity. The tenth incarnation of Vishnu, whose name is Kalki, will be born of an unmarried girl at Sambhal, Moradabad, just as Christ was born of Virgin Mary. The Christians believe the bread and wine at the Lord's supper to be the flesh and blood of Christ, which is a kind of idolatry. Thousands of Christians perform a pilgrimage to the place where Christ was baptised, bathe in the river, and bring the water of the river in phials as a holy relic, just as the Hindus resort to the Ganges from all parts of the country, and take home with them the water of the river in phials.

The *Tohfah Kashmir* of the 17th July, received on the 20th idem, praises the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir for the care and attention bestowed by him on the relief of famine now raging in Kashmir, and publishes the proclamation lately issued by His Highness to encourage the importation of grain to Kashmir. The duties on the importation of grain have been entirely remitted. The traders are at liberty to sell grain at any rate they please. Every trader who will import grain to the value of Rs. 20,000 will get a reward of Rs. 500 and a *khilat* worth Rs. 500 from the Darbar.

[Two new comic papers have been started, one called the *Akhháron-ka-Qiblagah*, i. e., the father, patron of newspapers, at Lahore, and the other as a supplement to the *Akhhári Tamannai* of Lucknow.]

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afshar-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Faqir Muhammad,	July 18th & 22nd	July 26th & 24th respectively.	575 copies.
2	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Usuf Ali	" 21st	" 24th	135 "
3	Akbār-i-'Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 13th	" 21st	90 "
4	Akbār-i-'Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 17th	" 20th	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Akbār-i-Tamannai,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	24th	24th	112 copies.
6	Akbār-i-Qiblah-Lahore	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 20th	" 22nd	"
7	Akmal-ul-Akbār	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 21st	" 25th	100 "
8	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Hafiz Abdur Razzaq,	" 20th & 23rd	" 22nd & 25th respectively.	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
9	Almorah Akhbār	Almorah,	Hindī	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 19th	60 copies.
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 20th	" 25th	135 "
11	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 19th	" 22nd	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Ashraf-ul-Akbār	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 28th	100 copies.

13	Benares Akhbar	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhatt	18th	...	...	20th	77	"
14	Berār Samachār	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	21st	...	...	23th	250	"
15	Bharat Bandhū	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	James Williams	19th	...	...	"	150	"
16	Bostan-ul-Ashqin	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Vazir Ali.	19th	...	...	21st	...	"
17	Dabdabah Quisri	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Raj Bahadur.	20th	...	...	22nd	136	"
18	Dabdabah Sikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	22nd	...	...	24th	430	"
19	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	14th	...	...	20th	...	"
20	Jaipur Akhbar Rāj- pūtānā.	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Najaf Khan	19th	...	...	24th	125	"
21	Kārnāmāh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	22nd	...	...	"	275	"
22	Kāshi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Balashwar Prasad,	15th	...	...	22nd	150 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)	"
23	Kaukab-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Rev. J. Craven	17th	...	...	19th	525 copies.	"
24	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chinta Mani Sarma	15th	...	...	"	275	"
25	Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	18th	...	...	20th	135	"
26	Koh-i-Nūr	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	20th	...	...	22nd	540 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
27	Lauh-i-Mahfāz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Hussain Khan	19th	...	...	25th	90	"
28	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil u d din.	16th	...	...	19th	350	"
29	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	22nd	...	...	25th	80	"
30	Mahwā Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Hari,	19th	...	...	"	...	"
31	Marwār Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Madho Parsbad	15th	...	...	19th	110	"
32	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	21st	...	...	23rd	215	"
33	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	...	13th	...	...	21st	60	"
34	Mihir-i-Darakhshān,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	21st	...	...	22nd	200	"

List of papers examined.—(continued.)

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
35 <i>Mitra Bilas</i>	... Lahore ...	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	July 22nd	1878.	150 copies.
36 <i>Mutla-i-Nur</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 16th & 23rd,	July 24th ... " 19th & 25th ... respectively.	40 "
37 <i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" 18th	" 21st	96 "
38 <i>Najm-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	" 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd.	" 20th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 25th, res- pectively.	350 "
39 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	July 20th	July 32nd	150 "
40 <i>Nur-i-Afshar</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A.P. Kelso ...	" 18th	" 20th	425 "
41 <i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yakub,	" 20th	" "	450 "
42 <i>Nasrat-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	" 21st	" 22nd	125 "
43 <i>Nasrat-ul-Islam</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	"	" "	" "	50 "
44 <i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Shia Prasad	" 19th to 25th,	" 19th to 25th, respectively.	820 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
45 <i>Qudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 23rd	July 25th	400 copies.
46 <i>Panjab-i-Akhdar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 20th	" 22nd	300 "
47 <i>Patiala Akhdar</i>	... Patiala ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	July 22nd	" 25th	240 "
48 <i>Pramod Sindhu</i>	... Amrauti...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	" "	" 24th	"
49 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	"	" 20th	" 22nd	50 "

50	Qaisar-ul-Akhdar	... Allahabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	21st	...	...	...	...	...
51	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot	Ditto	...	...	...	20th	...	...	...	...	...
52	Rohilkhand Akhdar	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
53	Sadiq-ul-Akhdar	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
54	Safir-i-Budhdad	... Muzaaffar-nagar	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
55	Safir-i-Hind	... Amritsar	Ditto	...	...	...	20th	...	...	...	...	...
56	Sar Chashmai Fez	... Lahore	Ditto	...	...	...	23rd	...	...	...	...	...
57	Shola-i-Tur	... Cawnpore	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
58	Shubha Chintak	... Ditto	Hindi	...	...	...	22nd	...	...	...	...	...
59	Sohail Hind	... Meerut	Urdu	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
60	Tohfah-i-Kashmir	... Jammu	Ditto	...	...	...	17th	...	...	...	...	...
61	Urdu Akhdar	... Akola	Marathi	...	...	...	20th	...	...	...	...	...
62	Urdu Akhdar (Akola)	... Ditto	Urdu	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
63	Vakil-i-Hindustan	... Amritsar	Ditto	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...
64	Vrit Dhar	... Dhár	Marathi	...	...	...	22nd	...	...	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD:

The 29th July, 1878.

PRIYA DAS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

